

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1868.

NO. 83

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OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS—

S. D. Lovell, Nanaimo, V. I.
Holder & Hart, Comox, do
Sam'l Harris, Cowichan, do
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster, do
Barnard's Express, Quesnel, B.C.
do, Lytton, do
do, Yale, do
do, Barkerville, do
do, Field, do
do, Kamloops, do
L. P. Fisher, Clinton, do
Hunters & McCarty, Esquimalt, do
G. S. ... 30 Corinth, London, do

Legal Notices.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1862.

CHARLES BRADY BROWN, OF THE Bush Tavern, Esquimalt Road, and of the Parsons's Bridge Hotel, Esquimalt District, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 11th day of March, 1868, is hereby required to surrender himself at the Court of Bankruptcy at James Bay, at the first meeting of Creditors, to be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, instant, at 12 o'clock noon precisely.

At the meeting the Registrar will receive proofs of debts and the creditors may choose trustees.

All persons having proofs of the bankrupt must deliver the same to Richard Woods, Esq., the Official Assignee, W. Bright Green, is Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

At the meeting the creditors may choose trustees.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Wednesday Morning, March 18, 1868.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

Private advices from New Westminister state that a strong under-current of excitement prevails there in consequence of it having leaked out from a high official source that the views of the Governor with regard to the proper place for the location of the Seat of Government have not been sustained by the Colonial Office. The rumor goes that the howl of delight which emanated from the *Columbian* and *Examiner* offices when it was announced the Council was called to assemble at New Westminster, was changed to one of despair on Friday last on the receipt of a note by the editor of the *Columbian* from the Governor, in which his Excellency, alluding to the jubilant and abusive character of the editorial against Victoria in the *Columbian* of Wednesday last, begged the organ-grinder "not to be too sanguine;" that the "Home Government did not share his (the Governor's) view with regard to righted public faith and honor;" and that he "must not be disappointed if Victoria were selected for the Capital, as Victoria influence was strong enough in England to turn the scale in its favor."

Dame Rumor adds that the consternation among the politicians and land speculators at the capital is great; but that the business men of the place say they are really glad the agitation is about to end, and that instead of hanging on by the "skin of their teeth" to the garments of the "official element," they now know precisely what they have to depend upon for an existence, and intend to set about developing the natural resources of the district. We place faith in the correctness of these rumors. That the Council was called to meet at New Westminster was no evidence the Capital was fixed there; indeed, the silence observed upon that point led us from the first to suspect that the question was not decided by the proclamation, and that a motion to adjourn to Victoria would be perfectly competent on the part of any honorable member. We are all the more convinced of the soundness of our judgment from the suddenly changed tone of the *Columbian*, and the admission of the *Examiner* on Saturday that the "Capital question is still an open one." A few days will tell the story; and until the best or worst is known we advise moderation on the part of our people, and earnestly beseech every independent member to be at his place on Saturday to receive the Speech from the Throne.

Sir Narcisse Belleau said, addressing the members of the Quebec Legislature at the opening:

It will devolve upon you to consider the best and most appropriate means of husbanding these resources, and of augmenting as far as possible the public wealth. I would earnestly press upon upon your attention the expediency of encouraging immigration and the occupation of our public lands by affording to the young men of our own province additional inducements to settle and remain amongst us. The enactment of a liberal Homestead Law, with a free grant of land to bona fide settlers, would, I apprehend, prove of inestimable advantage in adding to the number and quality of our resident population.

These are important utterances, and it is to be hoped that steps will be forthwith taken by both Parliaments to organise a proper system of emigration from these shores. A well-devised scheme now put into operation might secure for these provinces from 50,000 to 100,000 settlers during the current year. The following figures, taken from the last reports of the Commissioners of Lands of the United States and Canada, show the extraordinary fact that Canada, with her three millions of inhabitants and in comparison limited extent of land fit for settlement, has been selling more land and receiving more money than the whole of the United States, with their vast extent of fertile prairie and ten times the population:—

UNITED STATES.

Years.	Acres Sold.	Cash Received.
1862.....	144,819.....	\$122,048
1863.....	91,354.....	136,077
1864.....	432,773.....	678,607
1865.....	557,212.....	708,427
1866.....	388,294.....	824,645

CANADA.

Years.	Acres Sold.	Cash Received.
1862.....	206,190.....	\$129,730
1863.....	387,925.....	118,171
1864.....	504,392.....	1,114,880
1865.....	719,864.....	1,363,807
1866.....	412,160.....	1,358,769

These are reassuring facts and go to show that all that is needed, in order to sell at comparatively good prices the public lands of the Dominion, is the circulation of information in Europe as to their locality and terms of purchase.

Our Coal Fields.

Editor Colonist:—Your editorial remarks of yesterday, regarding the age of the coal fields of Vancouver Island, deserve some attention; and notwithstanding the opinions of Drs. Hector and Forbes, viz: that the coal formation here is of the Cretaceous era, I beg to state that paleontology bears me

out in refuting that. I have found true fossils of the carboniferous series at Nanaimo, Harewood, Koskemo and Comox, such as the calamites, the sphenopteris, neopteris and other ferns, and at Comox a tree fossil nearly approaching in appearance to the sigillaria of the Scotch and English coalfields, clearly proving that our coalfields are older than those gentlemen have stated.

If our coals belonged to the Cretaceous period they could only be lignite, and would sell as low as Bellingham Bay or Mount Diablo, and it is well known that Nanaimo coal (the only one yet proved) is better in quality than any now working from Cape Horn to Sika.

There are better coals on the Island equally accessible, capital only being wanted to develop them.

I am now in correspondence with the Geological Society of Edinburgh, and it is my intention to have this point decided by the opinion of Mr. Page, the eminent geologist, now president of that Society.

It may be some years before our coal harvest comes, but come it will; and it is to be regretted that scientific men should venture to decide on a question such as this when they have only seen small portions of the Island, and that in the short time they could be absent from Naval duties. My opinion here stated is the result of six years experience on this coast, devoted entirely to the coal interest, and I therefore have little difficulty in stating it.

JOHN J. LANDALE,
Mining Engineer,
Corresponding Member Geological Society
of Edinburgh.

The Prize Essay.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Allow me through the medium of your columns to ask why the Prize Essay on the Scenery of Beacon Hill has not been published? The morning after the evening on which the prizes were awarded the Prize Poem appeared in print, and was spoken of as the gem of the evening, thus leading the public to infer that the Essay was a production of inferior merit, not worthy of a place in your columns, such, I think, could not have been the opinion of the judges, as in their award read by Mr. Bull they speak very highly of both Essay and Poem, but as they mention the Essay first it seems to me that in their estimation it was of at least equal if not of superior merit to the Poem.

Again, I must say that I do not think the gentleman who was kind enough to read the essay did justice to it, for many of the finest passages in it were, through hesitation and bad delivery—which were doubtless owing to the difficulty of reading strange manuscript at sight—made to appear positively ridiculous; and the whole Essay seemed, from the same cause, to be a confused jumble of disconnected ideas. I therefore hope, and I have heard the same wish expressed by many, that in justice to the author, to the judges and to the public, the Essay will be published.

In justice to the author—that the public by reading the Essay for themselves may be able to appreciate it as it deserves. In justice to the judges—that the public may be satisfied that the judges arrived at a just conclusion with regard to the comparative merits of the Essays, for the Essay with the motto "Nil Desperandum" being well delivered and read without that hesitation so damaging to that of Mr. Coleman, was apparently the superior composition of the two; and many persons left the theatre under the impression that the prize ought to have been awarded to the author of "Nil Desperandum" instead of to the author of "Excelsior."

In justice to the public—because in all public competitions of a literary character the composition of the successful competitor becomes the property of the public, who ought to have the privilege of being able to read it at their leisure, in order to arrive at a just estimation of its merits, and from which privilege they are debarred by its remaining unpublished in the hands of its author.

ESSAY.

[The Essay, owing to its great length could not be published contemporaneously with the poem. That it was not printed yesterday is due to the fact that, although applied for, the MSS has not, as yet, been placed in our hands. We do not agree with our correspondent as to the manner in which the Prize Essay was read. The fault lay in the first half of the Essay, which is absolutely feeble. The latter portion was grand and the reading successful; but in point of literary merit the Essay does not compare with the Poem, which would be gladly admitted to the columns of the most respectable English periodical of the day.—ED. COLONIST.]

Where? oh! Where?

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—May I ask you what the Victoria Rifle Volunteers are doing in these days of Fenian excitement? In older days we heard of them every week, nay almost every day; but now, with exception of a blast from some unfortunate bandsman over James Bay, we hear nothing at all about them. Certainly they must be self-supporting."

CURIOSITY.

THE members of the Victoria Rifle Volunteer Corps, think it right to inform the public that owing to the liberal aid recently afforded by the Government, they are in a position to call upon the citizens of Victoria to assist them in increasing the efficiency of the Corps by joining its ranks.

The finances of the Corps are now in so satisfactory a condition that the only liability which new members will incur will be the expense of uniform, and the small monthly subscription of half a dollar, which will be devoted to the maintenance of the butts, targets, &c. The Band is also in an efficient state, and consists of about 14 instruments.

As it is the duty of every loyal citizen to aid the cause of law and order, the members of the Corps confidently appeal to the patriotism and energy of their fellow townsmen to further this object by placing the Corps on a more solid and satisfactory footing, and they

make this appeal with the less hesitation, inasmuch as they have for some years past devoted much of their own time and money for the public good.

The ordinary drills are: 1st Monday in the month, Commanding Officers Parade, (compulsory). 3rd Monday in the month, Adjutant's drill, both at 8 p.m. at the Drill Hall, James Bay.

In view of the before mentioned object, an officer will be in attendance at the Drill Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 p.m., to enrol the names of recruits, and a similar enrolment will be made on the other drill nights. Intending recruits should join at once in order that they may participate in the class firing and target practice next summer.

By order,

J. H. TURNER,
Lieut. and Treasurer V.V.R. Corp.
James Bay, Victoria, B.C.,

17th March, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Surpassing Excellence—This medicine is composed from the finest balsams available from the vegetable kingdom. Unlike mineral or mercurial preparations, Holloway's Pills are perfectly innocent, and may be safely taken by children and the most delicate females. The nervous, and all who have lost hope and energy through long-continued affliction should have their attention drawn to the many cures of such cases which have been gradually accomplished by these Pills, and gratefully acknowledged by most flattering testimonials. They secure a long, a healthy, and a happy life. In all derangements of the digestion arising from the stomach, liver, or bowels the curative power of these purifying Pills is especially observable; they stimulate sluggish and regulate disordered functions.

CHILLS and FEVER, and every kind of intermittent and remittent fever, spring from one cause, viz: inhalation of malaria, or miasma, which vitiates and depraves the bilious secretions, deranges the natural action of the stomach and liver, and produces the above disease. Sarsaparilla and Pills are the surest and safest of all correctors and invigorators of the liver and stomach. They are certain cure for malarial disorders.

CAUTION!

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD and all purchasers of FLORIDA WATER should be careful to see that they get the true MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. All other preparations under the name of Florida Water are comparatively worthless, and possess none of the virtues of the genuine article, which is prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York, sole proprietors.

32.—The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESE'S HAMBUCK TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package.

For sale all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,
Sole Agent, 410 Clay St.,
San Francisco.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Wednesday Morning, March 18, 1868.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Geo Walker and wife, H. Walker, D. F. Deacon, Alfred Fellows, George Walker, Big Jim, Samson, Wren, E. Evans, Elbridge, Michael, Wolf, Hilton, Bremwirth, Capt Daniels, H. C. Yesler, D. Wallace, A. Phillips, 2 Indians.

IMPORTS.

Per Steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—101 lbs apples, 12 sacks onions, 3 boxes chickens, 2 sacks oysters, 60 hogs, 40 lbs cattle, 18 muttons, 12 sheep, 1 box eggs.

MARRIED.

In London, January 14, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. William H. Fowle, rector of Marylebone, Edmund Hope Verney, Commander Royal Navy, eldest son of Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., to Margaret Maria, eldest daughter of Lady Sarah, and of the late Sir John Hay Williams, Bart.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Europe.

LONDON, March 13.—In the House of Commons a motion was made requesting the Government to furnish papers in the blockade runner Springbok case.

In Committees of the whole on the state of Ireland, Fortescue said: The reform in Ireland is possible without disturbing the land tenure. He held that such a reform was needed and frank dealing.

McKenna thought the new university plan was a Government pledge of quality among religious sects.

The O'Donoghue, member from Trevala, said; the disaffection among the Irish was widely spread and reached all classes, paralyzing trade, church and land institutions were the leading causes of discontent; but the principal cause was the refusal of independence in legislation.

The first step should be to deprive the Irish Church Establishment of its endowments, and grant tenant leases of not less duration than thirty-one years.

Hamilton charged the O'Donoghue with being the organizer of mock funeral honors to assassins.

Bright said the evil of absenteeism and the injustice of Church establishments were not the only faults. The tenants require proprietary rights.

Sir Stafford Northcott, following in a lengthy speech in defense of the Government. Without taking action the House adjourned.

LONDON, March 14.—Despatches from Rome announce the following newly made Cardinals: Lucien Bonaparte, Ganzalla Barillo, Bernardi Morino, Borremico and Capatti. Several new Bishops were also appointed for the United States and Canada.

The Prince of Wales will make his expected visit to Ireland during the Easter holidays.

It is intimated that the occasion will be signified by Royal Proclamation granting partial amnesty to political offenders in Ireland.

PARIS, March 14.—Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif, has been made a Senator, and David succeeds to the Presidency. The Corps Legislatif was engaged last week in discussion of the new law regarding the holding of public meetings which was introduced by Government. Important and comprehensive amendments to the bill have been offered by Liberal members. It proposes to remove all restrictions from the right of the people to meet in public assemblies, when and where they please.

NAPLES, March 14.—The eruption at Vesuvius is increasing in power and grandeur. It is throwing up vast quantities of fine dust, but little lava. The detonations are loud and frequent.

BERLIN, March 14.—Prince Napoleon, after a series of hunting entertainments given in his honor, has left for Paris. His visit to Germany has given rise to many surmises and rumors; and is extensively commented on by the press, but the object of his mission has not been divulged. His reception everywhere in Germany has been most cordial.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Vienna despatches from the Levant say the Grand Vizier had returned to Constantinople from Crete. The reports of war between the Turks and Cretan insurgents were few.

The Chakpulan guerrillas were still appearing in the mountains, but hardly a hundred strong, and no fears are anticipated of any fresh outbreaks.

The War in Abyssinia.

Dispatches received last night from Abyssinia say that Gen. Napier was about to send out a reconnoitering party to Ascio in Tigre district.

The Pasha of Egypt shows no disposition to withdraw from Abyssinia as requested by the British Government. On the contrary the Egyptians are in camp at Massawa, and had received considerable reinforcements from the North.

West Indies.

HAVANA, March 13.—Yucatan dates to the 16th say, all political prisoners have been liberated, and safe conduct promised to those who hid away from their homes.

United States.

CONCORD, N.H., March 15.—Corrected returns give Harriman the majority of 2,530.

The House of Representatives stands 133 Republicans and 133 Democrats.

Second Dispatch.

Eastern States.

SCHENECTADY, New York, March 16.—The water on Mohawk Point is 13 feet above low water mark and rising rapidly. The southwest portion of the city is partially inundated and serious damage is apprehended from the flood.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Washington specials report that Hancock has been ordered by the President to return immediately to Washington and take command of the Atlantic division.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Herald's* special says it is understood that the expectation of an attack from the Virginia shore has within the past few days taken a more substantial form than was first anticipated. It is known that an order has just been issued from the War Department directing forty army wagons, with teams and teamsters, to be kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice for the transportation of supplies. Private orders have also been issued to commanders of garrisons about the city to keep their commands, officers and men, in quarters since the excitement of Friday last.

Thad Stevens is lying very ill in this city. Fears are entertained that he will not recover.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A company

is organizing for the purpose of connecting Marin County with this city by a magnificent suspension bridge across the entrance to our harbor, from Lime Point to place just this side of Fort Point. The distance across is one mile. It is calculated to build an immense oval cut-water pier in the centre, which would be 200 feet across at the widest point, raised 175 feet above the surface of water. The span on either side reaching to the shore abutments would be 2000 feet long and 175 feet above the highest water line, affording space below for the largest ships to pass. The body of the bridge to be of iron, sustained on the suspension principle with wire cables. The base of the bridge to be 100 feet wide on each of the shore abutments.

Legal Tenders 7½ to 72.

Flour—Oregon, \$7 to 7 75 per bbl.

Wheat—Demand confined yesterday to local trade; nominal quotations \$2 60 to \$2 75 for fair to choice.

Barley—450 sacks at \$2 07 ½.

Oats—Market has wide range; \$2 10 to \$2 40.

March 14—Sailed, steamer Ajax, Astoria. 15th—Ship Helois, Port Townsend.

The Charge of Incendiarism.

Tuesday, March 17, 1868.

Examination of Cleal continued.

Policeman Horton sworn—About a month since I had a conversation with Byrom; he told me that he thought Cleal would either skedaddle or burn the place; I asked him his reasons; he said Cleal was hoarding up the money and had ordered him (Byrom) to take the books home, and Cleal had also sent Lilburn the cook out to sleep; I think he also told me that a chain and padlock were put upon the gate, which was unusual; I did not attach much importance to the statement at the time; the things produced in Court were taken under a search warrant from Cleal's house; I have seen pictures like those either in the bar or in the dining room upstairs; I also think I saw that oval mirror silver tray and jug; I also saw up stains some cruet stands; Cleal told me that the pictures were copies when I called his attention to them.

To Mr. Wood—I cannot identify any of the articles; it is too long since I saw them; I went to search Cleal's house of my own accord; I took Byrom with me to point out the articles said to have been removed from the restaurant to the dwelling house.

Richard Lewis sworn—It is my duty to take charge of property at fires and to make enquiry; on the morning of the fire I had a conversation with Byrom; I asked him if he knew anything about the fire; he said no; he was sick from having had to do his own work, and Cleal's also; that he told Cleal a few days previously that he would have to give up; and that Cleal supplicated him not to leave until he had time to get another man in his place; Byrom also said to me, I saw Cleal on Sunday morning and he asked me how I was, I was glad to see the old man so much better, and that he was able to get about again; I then asked Byrom what time the place was closed and if he had seen Cleal about the establishment after 12 o'clock; Byrom remarked that the place was closed about 10 or half past 10 o'clock, and that Cleal was about the establishment from 8 until the hour of closing; he told me that on the night of the fire there was no one in the place at the time of closing but Cleal, Patterson and himself; that Cleal remarked that there was no business doing on that day, and they might as well close up; he (Byrom) said he left Cleal and Patterson the cash. I asked Byrom if he had any suspicion as to how the fire originated: he said he had not; he had been so unwilling that as soon as he left the place he went home and knew nothing until he was awakened by the night watchman. I told Byrom that my reasons for asking these questions was that, as fire-warden, it was my duty to make inquiries in order to elicit facts as to the origin of the fire. Mr. Byrom replied that it was perfectly proper for me to do so, and he also expressed sympathy for Cleal and his loss. I am perfectly certain of the conversation being just as I have stated it. I had no other object in making the inquiries

than to find out the origin of the fire; Byrom being the first person I recognized as belonging to the establishment, I made of him the inquiries. There was no other person present during the conversation. I called three times on the morning after the fire to see Cleal, but was told he was too sick to be seen. Once a colored woman came to the door and told me that Cleal was dangerously ill. Another time I met Dr. Ash coming out of the house, and he told me that Cleal was very ill and it would be at the risk of his life to see anyone then. My object was to ascertain who were the insurers of the property, that I might get them to take charge and relieve the policemen, who were tired out.

Byrom was recalled, and cautioned by the Judge that whatever he might now say would be used against him, and that he need not reply to anything that would criminate himself. The evidence of Lewis was read, and witness was asked if he wished to make any observations upon it. Witness replied that in justice to himself he thought he ought to make some observations, and said: 'Mr. Lewis never addressed me in his official capacity. If he says so it is false.' Mr. Copeland, as the legal adviser of Byrom, advised him to say nothing. The witness adopted the suggestion and left the box.

Emily Stuart (a colored woman), sworn—I was home in my bed on the night of the fire; the fire bells woke me; I got up and ran to see where the fire was; I was told by some one that it was near Cleal's, and as I had nursed Mrs. Cleal's baby, I put on my clothes and went down to see them; I know most of those articles; have seen them in Cleal's house; I know that silver tray well;

mas, when Mr. Cleal brought it in and gave it to Mrs. Cleal as a Christmas gift; I have been there a good deal since that time and have always seen it in the house; I never saw it anywhere else; I have seen the small tray in the house for the last six months; Mrs. Cleal has had that lustre ever since Governor Kennedy went away; the decanters were in the house and also the glass pitcher; that silver jug I know; I have cleaned it with my own hands, and I know that oval mirror; there were two of them; I know the pictures; they hung up over the mantelpiece in the house; I know that tall lamp; I do not know the pickle jars nor the celery dishes; I never went into the restaurant; I sometimes went into the kitchen; I know Mr. Lewis; I did not see him on the morning of the fire; there were so many men came to the house after the fire that I cannot tell who came; they came in crowds to enquire of Mr. Cleal, but he was sick, and I told them the doctor would not allow any one to see him.

At this stage of the proceedings the magistrate said he did not need any further evidence to decide not to send the accused up for trial, but he would adjourn the case one week for further investigation.

Mr. Wood submitted that he thought that the nature of the evidence was of such a character that the Court would probably see what course should be adopted in regard to the witness Byrom, and suggested that he exchange places with the accused.

The Magistrate said that a charge of perjury would be entertained when submitted in a proper manner. In the mean time the Court would adjourn for one week, all parties, including the witnesses, to enter into recognizances to appear.

Municipal Council.

Tuesday, March 17, 1867.

Council met at 7 p.m. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. Present, Councillors Lewis, Allatt, McKay, Crump, Jeffrey and Gibbs.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Communication from Messrs. Drake & Jackson, requesting the City Council to notify Mr. Bunker, and a Chinaman keeping a wood yard at the corner of Douglas and Johnson streets, against driving their carts across the sidewalk, and that for any damage they may do to the sidewalk after said notice they be held responsible.

On motion of Councillor Lewis the Clerk was instructed to notify Messrs. Drake & Jackson that upon the proper information the Council will take legal action against any parties who may infringe upon the by-laws relating to streets and sidewalks.

Communication from J. P. Davies & Co., calling attention to the fact of their opening a cattle sale-yard, and requesting the Council to fix a scale of charges. Received and placed on file, and the Clerk instructed to inform Messrs. Davies & Co. that the Council have no control over their private business.

Communication from W. Hobbs, claiming five dollars for loss of time in attending Court. On motion laid upon the table.

On motion of Councillor Allatt the contract for carting the dirt from the streets was awarded to Arthur Strong, and the Street Committee were authorized to execute the contract for such time as may be required.

Councillor Gibbs gave notice of motion for tenders for improvements on Beacon Hill Park.

Council adjourned until Tuesday the 21st.

VICTORIA RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Elsewhere in our columns appears an appeal from the officers of the Rifle Corps to the public. The Government, it appears, has granted liberal aid to the corps, and the officers now feel themselves in a position to invite to the roll of membership all who may have heretofore refrained from joining for fear of incurring pecuniary liabilities which they could not well discharge. The only expense a member will be put to now is the purchase of a uniform and the inconsiderable monthly due of fifty cents. In time of peace prepare for war is an axiom that just now strikes us as possessing a peculiar aptness. We hope the appeal of the officers will be numerously responded to by our young men.

EDWARD PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

VACCINATION has for some years been compulsory in Britain. It has not, however, stamp out the small-pox, though it has somewhat mitigated its virulence, and caused a diminution in the mortality, rising from it. In a period of nine years, when vaccination was optional, the annual number of deaths from small-pox was 5,221; in a period of twelve years after vaccination was compulsory it fell to 3,976; that is, the rate of mortality was reduced from 30 to 20 in 100,000 of population. Jenner's discovery was recognized by the Legislature in 1802, and various enactments have been made about it until vaccination was made compulsory in 1853.

THE PRETTY AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH these amounts are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment, it has paid more than Eight Millions Sterling in discharge of claims for losses by fire.

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NOTICE.—In addition to our regular Letter Express, we have now completed arrangements for forwarding and receiving a weekly Treasure and Freight Express overland via Olympia and Portland.—WELLS, FARGO & CO.—Victoria, March 10, 1868.

Council adjourned until Tuesday the 21st.

VICTORIA RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Elsewhere in our columns appears an appeal from the officers of the Rifle Corps to the public. The Government, it appears, has granted liberal aid to the corps, and the officers now feel themselves in a position to invite to the roll of membership all who may have heretofore refrained from joining for fear of incurring pecuniary liabilities which they could not well discharge. The only expense a member will be put to now is the purchase of a uniform and the inconsiderable monthly due of fifty cents. In time of peace prepare for war is an axiom that just now strikes us as possessing a peculiar aptness. We hope the appeal of the officers will be numerously responded to by our young men.

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